



# AMERICAN OBSERVER

News and Issues—With Pros and Cons

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## Here and Abroad

People—Places—Events

### HALF FINISHED

The St. Lawrence Seaway, a joint American-Canadian undertaking, is nearly half finished. The project was begun in April 1955, and is scheduled to be completed sometime during the spring of 1959. When it is finished, the Seaway will make it possible for ocean-going ships to sail from the Atlantic to many Great Lakes ports.

### "ENGLISH SPOKEN HERE"

In almost every part of the globe, there are signs in shops and other business places that read "English Spoken Here." In fact, the U. S. Office of Education says that English is more widely spoken than any other tongue. It is estimated that at least 1 out of every 7 persons in the world speaks English.

Actually, more people may talk Chinese than English. But the Chinese tongue is divided into a number of dialects, and it is not widely used beyond China's borders.

### MORE IMMIGRANTS

More people from abroad came to the United States in 1956 than in any year since 1924, top American immigration officials say. More than 350,000 newcomers came here from overseas last year, as compared with 237,790 in 1955. Many of the immigrants were refugees from communism.

### ORIGIN OF SOS

The radio distress signal SOS is 50 years old. All nations didn't agree at first that ... --- ... should be the signal given by a ship in trouble. So it wasn't widely used until April 14, 1912, when the big liner *Titanic* sank.

The letters do not stand for real words. They were chosen because they are easy to recognize in Morse Code.

### LONG OCEAN ROUTE

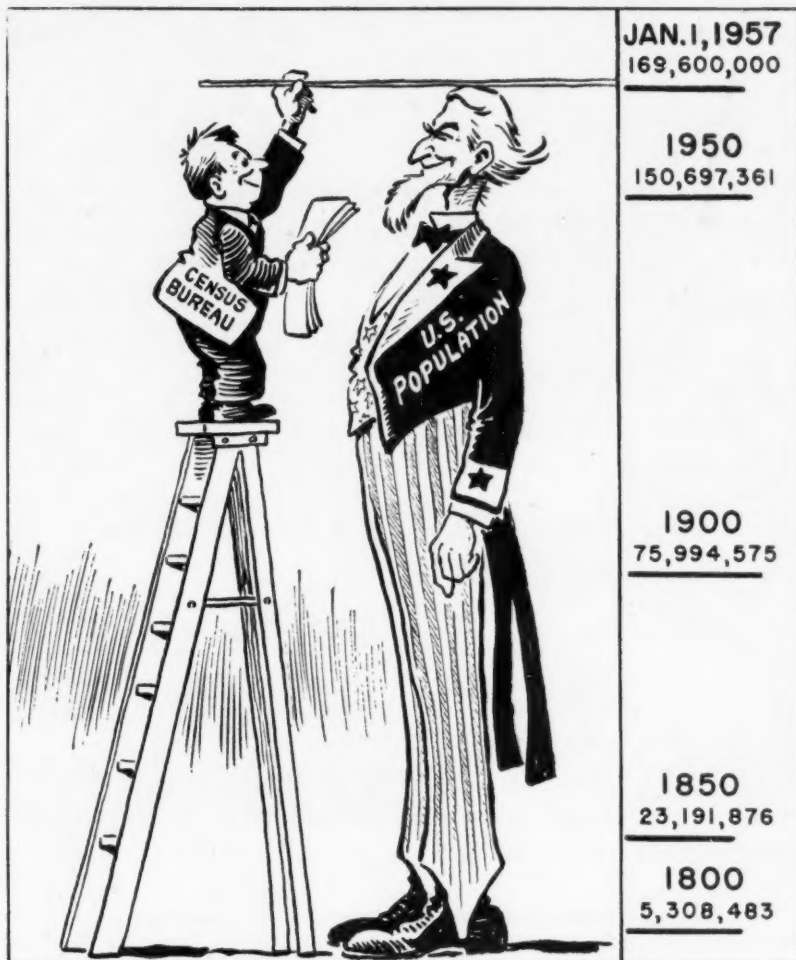
The world's longest transoceanic air route will be open by 1958. Australian airlines will fly an 8,500-mile route across the South Pacific between Sydney, Australia, and Santiago, Chile. This will be the first time a direct air route has connected Australia and South America.

### FLOATING FAIR

Japan's "floating fair," a big ship loaded down with machines and other products of that nation's factories, is now on a 3-month tour of Southeast Asian lands. Japan hopes the displays of its goods in nearby countries will help boost foreign sales.

### ONE A MINUTE

Tuberculosis takes a life every minute in India, according to official reports. It is estimated that some 4,000,000 persons in the big Asian land are infected by the dread disease! Doctors in India and nearby countries are now holding a special conference to discuss ways to fight TB.



A TALLER LADDER will soon be needed to do this measuring job

## Swiftly Growing Nation

Rapid Rise in Population Brings Forth Numerous Problems, as Well as Advantages, for America

OUR country entered 1957 with a population of nearly 170,000,000, and we can expect to reach 200,000,000 within a dozen years or so. Rapid growth is one of the most important and striking features of America today.

Every month, says the U. S. Census Bureau (federal agency which keeps count of our population), we gain about 240,000 people—approximately as many as live in Richmond, Virginia. Each year we gain at least 2,800,000, and this figure is roughly equivalent to the population of Maryland.

About 4,200,000 babies were born in this nation last year, whereas the entire U. S. population in 1790 (when the first census was taken) totaled below 4,000,000.

Our present swift growth exerts influence on every phase of American life. It creates a need for more and more of practically everything. It means that we are becoming a stronger country and—at the same time—an increasingly crowded one.

Meanwhile, the population of the entire world is expanding by at least 40,000,000 people per year. The globe now supports about 2¾ billion people. In countries that find it difficult to supply the bare necessities of life for

their present populations, continued expansion poses grave problems.

The United States, by comparison, is very fortunate. With its high standard of living, it can support a swiftly growing population far more easily than can most other countries. But, even here, serious problems arise. Further along in this article we shall examine some of them.

*Has there been a steady population growth throughout the history of the United States?*

No. The expansion has been far more rapid during some periods than in others. We gained nearly 16,000,000 people between 1900 and 1910, and a still greater number in the period from 1920 to 1930. But in the 10 years following 1930 we gained fewer than 9,000,000.

Later, an entirely new trend began—adding more than 19,000,000 people to our country's population in the 1940's, and already about 19,000,000 since 1950.

Immigration accounted for nearly half of the U. S. population increase during the first 20 years of this century. But eventually our government began imposing strict limits that

(Concluded on page 2)

## Mideast Proposal Is Being Studied

U. S. Officials Aim to Check Communist Expansion in Vital, Oil-rich Area

PRESIDENT Eisenhower's proposal for keeping the Middle East out of communist hands has now been under intensive study for about 2 weeks. Congress is expected to vote on the plan soon.

The President wants the power to use America's armed forces to defend any Middle Eastern nation that asks for help against attack by the Soviet Union or its communist puppets. He has requested this power for an indefinite time—"until peace and security are assured."

The plan would also extend military and economic aid to Middle Eastern nations desiring such assistance. President Eisenhower has asked that a special fund of \$400,000,000 be made available for the next 2 years to be used for such purposes as he sees fit.

Behind the proposals is the tense situation in a critical area of the world. The lands generally considered to be part of the Middle East are those grouped around the eastern end of the Mediterranean. They include Egypt, Israel, Lebanon, Syria, Turkey, and—farther east from the Mediterranean—Jordan, Iraq, Iran, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, and various small, British-controlled areas near the Persian Gulf. All except Israel, Turkey, and Iran are Arab countries.

Vast supplies of oil and a strategic position are the reasons for the Middle East's vital importance. Two-thirds of the world's known petroleum reserves lie beneath the Middle Eastern sands. Western Europe depends on these oil fields for fuel for its factories and vehicles.

Located where Europe, Asia, and Africa come together, the Middle East is a busy crossroads for trade and transportation. If an aggressive power such as Russia controlled the region, it could exert tremendous pressure on lands in southern Asia and Africa.

For many years, Great Britain was the strongest power in the Middle East. She had close ties with the Arab lands. Yet today, following her unsuccessful invasion of Egypt last fall, Britain has very little influence in the Arab world.

Meanwhile, Russia's prestige has grown in the Middle East. The Soviet Union has backed the Arab lands in their conflict with Israel, and the communists have supplied arms for Egypt and Syria. Moreover, when Israel, Britain, and France took military action against Egypt, Russia threatened to send "volunteers" to aid the Egyptians.

Today the communist threat in the Middle East is unquestionably greater

(Continued on page 6)



# Population Growth Brings Problems and Advantages

(Concluded from page 1)

caused the flow of immigrants to decline.

The curb on foreign newcomers was one of the main reasons why we grew so slowly in the 1930's. Another reason was the great economic depression which prevailed during most of those years. The number of marriages declined, and so did the size of families.

Our population growth during the 1930's was the smallest for any 10-year period in over half a century. Observers began talking of a time when there would be no further increase. There were predictions that our numbers might even decline.

But the population experts didn't take sufficient account of what might happen if economic and social conditions changed—as they eventually did. During World War II and the years that followed, our nation's birth rate took an upward swing. This was largely because of the fact that people had become more prosperous, and better able to support large families.

As we have already noted, the rapid growth still continues. A new annual record for the number of births in this country has been set each year from 1951 through 1956.

Meanwhile, there has been a decline in our nation's death rate. Medical science today is keeping more people alive longer than in earlier years. For every 1,000 Americans, there were just slightly over half as many deaths in 1955 as in 1900. This is another big reason for our present expansion in numbers.

*What are some outstanding effects of the swift population growth?*

First, we are getting to be a crowded nation. Cities are becoming larger and more congested. We have less "elbow room." Traffic and parking problems are multiplying. It seems almost impossible for our federal, state, and local governments to keep up with the rising demand for highway and airport facilities.

The need for hospitals—and for schools—keeps on growing. A shortage of teachers and of classrooms is now causing an estimated 840,000 pupils to receive only part-time schooling.

People who live in the big cities find that they must travel farther and farther if they want to reach places that are uncongested and quiet. Even our great national parks appear at times to be crowded.



A TYPICAL American family



MORE PEOPLE means more cars in use, and, in turn, greater traffic problems

While the rapid increase in population is creating some serious difficulties, it is also helping to keep America prosperous. There is a continuing demand for more houses and apartments, more furniture and home appliances, more automobiles. With the number of births shooting upward, merchants and manufacturers have found larger and larger markets for such items as baby food, toys, and children's clothing.

For people with goods and services to sell, the number of possible customers is rising day by day and year by year. As a result, business and industry prosper, and jobs remain fairly plentiful.

Many observers, though, are worried about the rate at which natural resources are being used by our swiftly expanding population. Already, with only 7 per cent of the world's people, the United States consumes as much iron, copper, lead, and tin as do all other countries combined. As for petroleum—we use considerably more than does all the rest of the world.

In order to keep from draining our resources more rapidly than is necessary, we should exert every effort to prevent waste.

*What is happening to the sizes of the different age groups in our population?*

Recent high birth rates have caused our children and young people—17 and under—to increase by leaps and bounds. Meanwhile, a declining death rate has brought gains to the upper age brackets—65 and above. These 2 groups combined are now growing 3 times as rapidly as is the middle group—18 through 64.

Most of America's active workers and producers are in the 18-through-64 bracket—the group whose relative size is now declining. So, if the nation's ever-growing demands for goods and services are to be met, the average individual worker will need to boost his output. Improved labor-saving machinery will, in many cases, help him do so.

But in various fields there are likely to be shortages of skilled workers. For example, the United States already needs more teachers, scientists, doctors, nurses, and engineers than are available.

*What geographical regions are making the biggest gains in population?*

In general, the West has made the heaviest gains. Since 1950 the total population of the Pacific Coast states has risen by 23 per cent, and that of the Rocky Mountain states by nearly 21 per cent. This compares to an increase of about 11 per cent for the nation as a whole.

In other parts of the country, states whose recent growth has been considerably faster than the national average include Florida, Delaware, Maryland, Michigan, and Texas.

In terms of population, New York is still our largest state, followed by California, Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Ohio. This is the same order in which they ranked at the time of the 1950 census, although California is the fastest growing of these 5 states.

*What change is occurring with respect to the relative size of our farm and city populations?*

From a country whose population in 1790 was more than 94 per cent rural, we have—to a large extent—be-

come a nation of city dwellers. Fewer than 17 per cent of our people were living on farms in 1950, and by 1956 the percentage had dropped to 13.

Large towns and cities, on the other hand, are growing rapidly. Areas in and near the cities with 50,000 or more people made a gain of 22 per cent between 1940 and 1950, while the nation as a whole was gaining 14½ per cent. Recent studies show that this movement toward the towns and cities is continuing.

Most city growth, moreover, is taking place in the suburbs. Homes, schools, and shopping centers have mushroomed in these fringe districts. Since 1950, says the U. S. Census Bureau, the population in outlying communities around our big cities has grown about 6 times as rapidly as that of the central city areas.

Swift population increases have brought big changes to America, even in the last dozen years or so, and this process seems likely to continue for a long time.

—By TOM MYER

## Science News

**D**URING the International Geophysical Year, from July 1957 through December 1958, as many as 12 earth satellites may be launched. When they arrive in outer space, some of these man-made "moons" will release little sub-satellites in the upper atmosphere.

A sub-satellite will automatically inflate to a diameter of 20 inches, as soon as it is released. It will be made of plastic Mylar with a thin aluminum coating, and will be blown up by a small gas cartridge which is inside of it.

Though the size of the sub-satellite will equal the 20-inch diameter of the mother satellite, it will weigh only about 10 ounces as compared to the metal sphere's 21 pounds.

The purpose of the sub-satellite will be to measure the air density in outer space. The hydrogen-filled balloon will be more sensitive than the metal sphere to the drag in the extremely thin air several hundred miles above the surface of the earth. At first it is expected that the sub-satellite will follow the same orbit as the heavier "moon." Soon, though, it will begin to travel more slowly.

Observers can determine the density of the air in outer space by watching the rate of speed with which the gas-filled sphere falls behind the mother satellite.

★

**Our country's first office building completely heated by the sun has been built in Albuquerque, New Mexico.**

One wall of the building is made of glass and is slanted facing the sun. Hollow metal panels are on the back of the glass wall. Water circulates through the panels. When the sun shines through the glass, it heats the water in the metal panels. The heated water then circulates through a regular heating system.

An insulated tank can store enough warm water to keep the temperature of the office at 72° even on cloudy days.

—By NANCY BLACKWOOD



## SPORTS

SEVERAL weeks ago, we listed certain high school track records, accepted by the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations. In the paragraphs that follow, we are completing the list of national individual records by high school track-and-field athletes.

**120 yards hurdles**—14 seconds by Joe Batiste, Tucson (Arizona) High School, 1939; Lee Miller, Burbank High School, San Antonio, Texas, 1947; Bill Curtis, Waurika (Oklahoma) High School, 1952.

**180 yards low hurdles**—18.5 seconds by Charles Tidwell, Independence (Kansas) High School, 1955.

**200 yards low hurdles**—21.7 seconds by William Bless, Thomas Jefferson High School, San Antonio, Texas, 1948.

**Running high jump**—6 ft. 9¾ in. by Walter Mangham, New Castle (Pennsylvania) High School, 1956.

**Running broad jump**—25 ft. 4¼ in. by Monte Upshaw, Piedmont (California) High School, 1954.

**Pole vault**—14 ft. 3½ in. by James Brewer, North Phoenix High School, Phoenix, Arizona, 1956.

**12-pound shot put**—63 ft. 9½ in. by Homer Robertson, Pacific High School, San Bernardino, California, 1956.

**Discus throw**—184 ft. 2¾ in. by Alfred Oerter, Sewanhaka High School, Floral Park, New York, 1954.

**Javelin throw**—219 ft. by Robert Peoples, Classen High School, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, 1937.



DIVING champion Pat McCormick displays Olympic medals she recently won

This evening (January 21) in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Pat McCormick will receive the first of several trophies for her athletic achievements in 1956. The trophy which 26-year-old Pat will accept tonight is given annually to the woman adjudged the outstanding athlete of the year.

Peppery Pat, a native of California, is the world's best woman diver. She won the springboard and platform diving events in both the 1952 and 1956 Olympic Games. No other diver ever won 2 gold medals in 2 successive Olympics.

Later Pat will receive several other awards including the Sullivan Trophy, awarded to the person adjudged the nation's top amateur athlete. Pat will be the second woman to receive this award, which has been given for 27 years. (The other woman winner was Ann Curtis, a swimmer, who was so honored in 1944.)

—By HOWARD SWEET



JOHN LUPTON, star of ABC's *Broken Arrow* television show, poses with Associate Editor Nancy Blackwood on a visit to office of the *American Observer*

## Radio-TV-Movies

"DESPITE the glamour of television and the Broadway theater, Hollywood is still the big goal for most young actors." This statement was made by actor John Lupton, star of the American Broadcasting Company's *Broken Arrow*, in an interview at the AMERICAN OBSERVER offices in Washington, D. C. Lupton said that although television has created hundreds of new jobs in the acting profession, even the best actors can't expect more than temporary employment on TV or the stage.

Lupton is one of the fortunate actors who performs both on television and in the movies. He's now featured regularly in the ABC serial based on the life of Tom Jeffords, the first United States Commissioner to the Apache nation. The show is telecast at 9 p.m. EST, Tuesdays. It is filmed on a ranch near Hollywood.

The real Tom Jeffords was a "blood brother" of the Apache chief, Cochise, who lived in the late 1800's. Together they tried to subdue the famous renegade Indian leader, Geronimo.

Actor Lupton began his career in plays at Shorewood High School in Shorewood, Wisconsin. After graduation he toured with the Edwin Strawberry Lyric Theater, a traveling group which presented plays for children.

He later played parts on Broadway and then appeared in such movie hits as *Battle Cry* and in Walt Disney's Civil War picture, *The Great Locomotive Chase*.

Lupton likes tennis and swimming. He is an amateur sculptor in his spare time.

Alfred Hitchcock, Hollywood's master of suspense, uses his talents to good effect in his latest thriller *The Wrong Man*. The movie is based on the true ordeal of a New York musician who was wrongly accused of being a hold-up man because he and the real bandit looked so much alike.

Henry Fonda plays the musician and Vera Miles appears as his wife. The film is realistic and filled with suspense.

## Our Readers Say—

Our civics class has been studying the judicial system. To supplement our study, we have been having mock trials in class.

Each student wrote a felony case, and the best one was chosen to be used for the trial. Standard court procedure was used by members of the class who acted as court officials. All of us enjoyed the trial, in addition to having received first-hand practice and information.

GLENN ADAMS,  
Houston, Texas

Eighteen-year-olds should not be allowed to vote. The argument—if they're old enough to fight they're old enough to vote—is not sound.

Unfortunately for 18-year-olds, good mental maturity does not arrive at the same time as physical maturity. However, I think that the voting age might safely be lowered to age 20. By that time, a person has spent several years gaining experience outside of the sheltered surroundings of high school.

RONALD P. KAMINSKI,  
Kenmore, New York

Alaska should be given statehood. Some people thought it was foolish to grant statehood to Texas a century ago because it was all desert, but today it is a very prosperous state. The same could happen with Alaska, which possesses natural materials for becoming prosperous. Alaska would add to the wealth and prosperity of our nation.

JOHN W. FISCHER,  
Waukegan, Illinois

Our class has just finished talking about salaries of our President and the movie stars. I feel that movie stars should not be paid more than our President. Isn't the President the most valuable person to our country and shouldn't he be paid more for his great part in keeping America free?

BORGIE EVENRUDE,  
Glasgow, Montana

The acceptance of Hungarian refugees shows once again the unselfishness and generosity of Americans. We have often been criticized for being inconsiderate of the welfare of our fellow men. I hope everyone will send a hearty greeting of welcome to these "future citizens of the U. S."

BETH COBB,  
Ravenswood, West Virginia

Clare Boothe Luce, our retiring ambassador to Italy, deserves the gratitude of the American people. She has done a fine job in promoting friendly relations with that strategic country. Mrs. Luce has also shown the Italian people that all American women are not like those portrayed in films for foreign consumption.

NANCY D. KOONMEN,  
Brooklyn, New York

(Address letters to: Readers Say, AMERICAN OBSERVER, 1733 K Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. Be sure to write your name legibly.)

## Your Vocabulary

Match the italicized word in each sentence below with the following word or phrase whose meaning is most nearly the same. Correct answers are given on page 8, column 4.

1. NATO has lessened the *disparity* (dis-pair'i-ti) between Russia's armies and those of the west. (a) inequality (b) land distance (c) rivalry (d) friendliness.

2. Trying to *allay* (ä-lä') the countries' fears presents another problem. (a) arouse (b) quiet (c) recognize (d) discover.

3. Most refugees have been easily *assimilated* (ä-sim'i-lä-ted). (a) distinguished from other people (b) absorbed into the population (c) discouraged (d) frightened.

4. People of *ethnic* (eth'nik) origin (a) have the same religion (b) are descended from early kings (c) are of the same race (d) have similar political backgrounds.

5. When congressmen of one party *berate* (bê-rät') members of the other, they (a) ask for their help (b) scold and condemn them (c) vote against their proposals (d) urge their defeat.

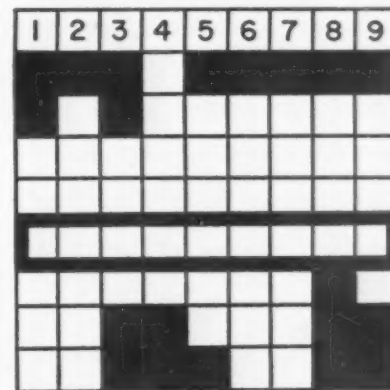
6. To say committee chairmen are *sagacious* (suh-gä'shus) means they (a) are always on time (b) approve the decisions of the Supreme Court (c) agree with the President (d) are wise and shrewd.

7. The House *Appropriations* (ä-prö'pri-ä-shuns) Committee deals with (a) money matters (b) etiquette (c) cabinet appointments (d) promotions in the executive departments.

### CURRENT AFFAIRS PUZZLE

Fill in numbered rows according to description given below. When all are correctly finished, the heavy rectangle will spell the former name of a Middle East country.

- Capital of Minnesota.
- Leading modern city in Israel.
- Important river in the Middle East.
- A Middle East country which is friendly to us.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ Bureau computes the population.
- Newly appointed ambassador to England.
- The 4th President of the U. S.
- Another Middle East country which cooperates with us.
- Small Middle East country bordering the Red Sea.

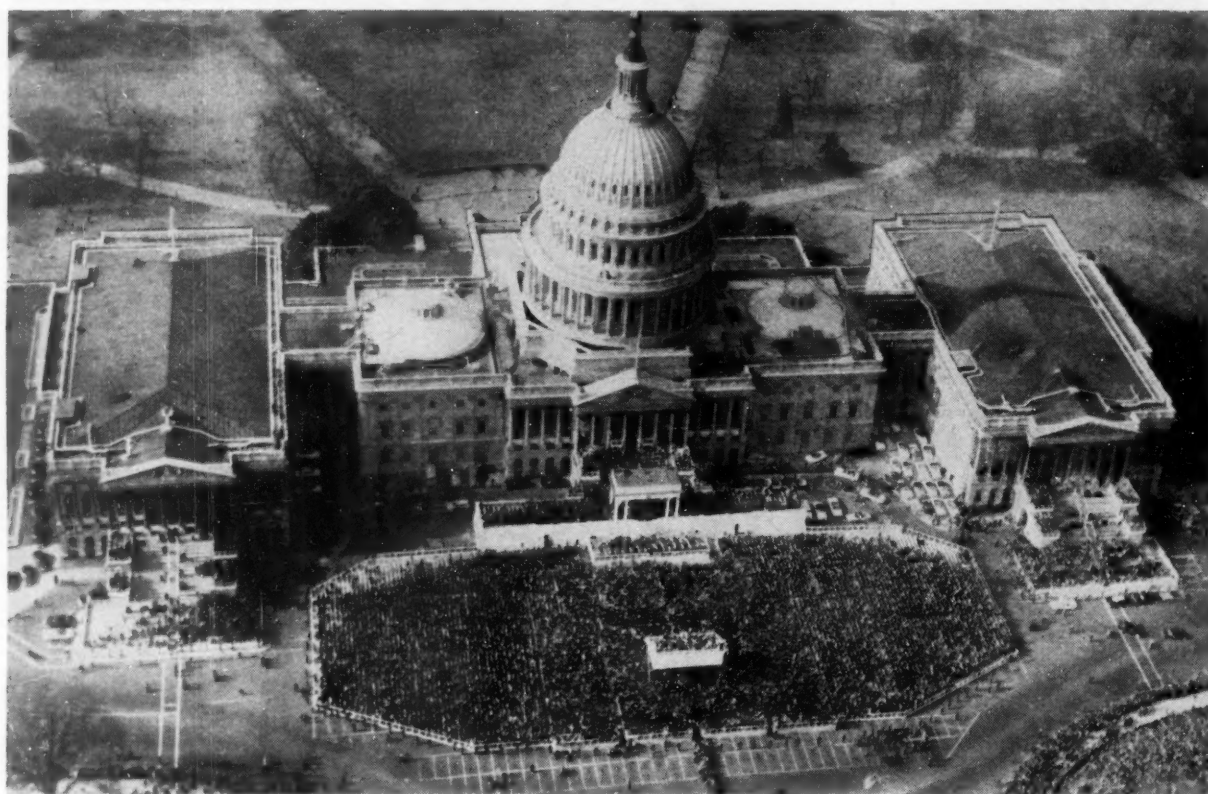


### Last Week

HORIZONTAL: Louisiana. VERTICAL: 1. Atlanta (Ga.); 2. drought; 3. Ben-Gurion; 4. Union; 5. Benson; 6. Syria; 7. Japan; 8. Indonesia; 9. Sumatra.



# The Story of the Week



PRESIDENT EISENHOWER today is being inaugurated for his second term. The scene for the program on the steps of the Capitol will be much like the one above—photographed at Eisenhower's first inauguration in 1953.

## Work for Congress

Capitol Hill is already busily at work on a number of legislative proposals made by President Eisenhower in his State of the Union message to Congress earlier this month. Among other things, the Chief Executive asked the legislators to:

1. Continue our programs of sending technical and military aid to our overseas friends.
2. Make changes in our immigration laws to admit more refugees from communism, and to provide a permanent haven to Hungarians who have already come here on a temporary basis.
3. Strengthen the nation's civil rights laws.
4. Provide additional federal assistance to schools.
5. Approve a plan under which Uncle Sam would join an international body for easing world trade restrictions.
6. Set up a special group to study the country's money and banking laws.
7. Provide additional funds to U. S. agencies conducting overseas information programs.
8. Increase postal rates to help put the Post Office Department on a self-supporting basis.

## Trouble in Yemen

There is a new flare-up of trouble in a remote corner of the Arab world. It is a dispute between the tiny kingdom of Yemen and neighboring Aden, a land supervised by Britain. Yemen and Aden are located on the southern tip of the Arabian Peninsula (see page 6 map).

The 2 Arab countries have long disagreed over their boundaries. Yemen now claims that British forces from Aden have invaded the tiny kingdom. But Britain insists that it is the other way around—that Yemen's troops invaded Aden and were driven back by British forces. The United Nations

may seek to settle the dispute.

Meanwhile, Yemen has decided to buy additional arms from Red Czechoslovakia. Hence, the communists may get an opportunity to extend their influence in southern Arabia.

Yemen, with an area of 75,000 square miles, is a little smaller than Nebraska, and has about 4,500,000 inhabitants. It has rich soil and many of the land's people are farmers. Chief exports are oil, hides, and coffee. The ruler is King Ahmad.

Aden, part of which is an outright British colony and the rest of which is supervised by London, has an area of 115,000 square miles—about the size of Arizona. Much of Aden's soil is too dry for farming, and many of the area's nearly 1,000,000 people are wandering herdsmen. The land has rich petroleum fields and is a major oil refining center.

## Curbs on Filibusters?

A group of Democratic and Republican senators say they will continue to try to change Senate rules to make it easier than at present to limit time allowed for debate in the upper house. An effort by these lawmakers to achieve their goal at the opening of the 85th Congress was voted down.

At present, the right of unlimited debate exists in the Senate unless a rule, known as closure or cloture, is adopted. This rule comes into operation when two-thirds of all senators—64 out of the total membership of 96—approve a motion to apply it. When the rule is agreed upon, each senator can discuss a measure for only an hour.

An excessively lengthy debate in the Senate is usually referred to as a "filibuster." It is used when one or more senators who oppose a bill fear that it will pass if it is brought to a vote. These senators get the Senate floor and sometimes talk continuously until the measure is withdrawn, or until the session comes to an end.

One of the longest speeches made by an individual lawmaker was that of Senator Wayne Morse in 1954. He spoke for 26 hours and 50 minutes. Filibusters by groups of senators have gone on for as long as 60 days.

Defenders of unlimited debate argue that the filibuster has been used by all parties and by some of the ablest and most high-minded men in the Senate. Sometimes the filibuster, it is contended, has been used to prevent the passage of bad laws.

Critics of the filibuster say that it permits a determined minority of lawmakers to block the wishes of the majority. Hence, they maintain that

it upsets the processes of democracy and majority rule.

What do you think? Write and tell us your views on this issue.

## How Britain Does It

The recent resignation of Britain's Prime Minister Anthony Eden points out the difference between that country's system of government and ours. When Eden resigned, his Conservative Party, which has a majority in Parliament, chose a successor. The change in leadership was then formally announced by Queen Elizabeth II.

If the majority party in Britain had been divided in its choice of a new Prime Minister, chances are that elections would have been called. The party winning a majority of seats in Parliament would then have chosen a new leader.

The Conservatives selected 62-year-old Harold Macmillan as the country's new Prime Minister. He was in charge of Britain's financial and economic matters in the Eden government.

(Next week we shall deal with some of Britain's present-day problems, the change in its leadership, and the background of the new Prime Minister.)

## Polio Advice

Have you had your anti-polio inoculation yet? If not, you should see your doctor about this matter as soon as possible. That is the advice of the nation's leading physicians.

Medical authorities say there is plenty of Salk anti-polio serum on hand to inoculate all the 97,000,000 or so Americans who are 35 years of age or under—the age group most susceptible to the disease. Thus far, fewer than 40,000,000 Americans have had the serum, and only about half this number have had the 3 shots



AT CAMP KILMER, New Jersey, a tired 2-year-old refugee from Hungary, in his father's arms, clutches a teddy bear—a gift of the American Junior Red Cross. The Red Cross provides toys, clothing, and other needed items for many of the thousands of refugees who make their first stop in the United States at the Army camp—where they wait until homes can be found for them.



doctors say are needed for the highest degree of protection against polio.

The polio season usually begins in the spring. To help ward off the dread disease, doctors say the Salk inoculation should be given now.

In 1956 there was a sharp decline over previous years in the number of polio cases, thanks to the Salk vaccine. Even so, polio hit some 16,000 persons across the nation last year.

## Diplomatic Appointments

In recent weeks, President Eisenhower has added a number of new members to his diplomatic family. Here are some of the Chief Executive's ambassadorial appointments, some of which must still be approved by the Senate:

**James Zellerbach.** A successful businessman, Zellerbach took over as our envoy to Italy a few days ago. He is already well known in Italy, because he served there from 1948 to 1950 as supervisor of our aid program to that country. The 64-year-old businessman is replacing Clare Boothe Luce in the Italian post.

**Ellsworth Bunker.** Former president of the American Red Cross, Bunker is scheduled to take over as our ambassador to India early next month. In addition to his Red Cross work, he has served as a United States representative to the United Nations. He replaces John Sherman Cooper, who is now a Republican senator from Kentucky. Bunker is 62 years old.

**Douglas MacArthur II.** A career diplomat, MacArthur is slated to become our ambassador to Japan February 15. He first entered the U. S. Foreign Service in 1935, and has served in many European capitals since that time. The 47-year-old diplomat who will succeed John Allison as our ambassador to Japan, is a nephew of General Douglas MacArthur of World War II fame.

**John Hay Whitney.** A noted New York investment banker, Whitney will become our ambassador to Britain in the spring. He will replace Winthrop Aldrich, another prominent banker. Whitney, 52, comes from a family that has distinguished itself in diplomacy and politics. His maternal grandfather, John Hay, was Secretary of State under Presidents William McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt.

## Getting Worse

"Conditions in Soviet-dominated Hungary are terrible—and they are getting worse all the time." That is what refugees from the unhappy land are saying.

Persons who have recently left Hungary report that the Russian puppet regime of Janos Kadar has returned to *Stalinism*. This is the name given to the brutal policies of the late Soviet dictator Joseph Stalin in ruthlessly wiping out his opponents.

Like Stalin before him, Kadar is crushing all opposition to communist policies. Hungarian workers who called for an improvement in their lot are being dismissed from their jobs. Thousands of people, including legislators who held office when Hungary's revolt against the Soviets erupted last fall, are being punished for their activities during the uprising. Death and starvation stalk the entire coun-

try of Hungary. Only people who have undergone this kind of torture can imagine how bad it is.

Meanwhile, the United Nations has set up a special 5-nation group to study conditions in Hungary. Because the Red regime of Hungary refuses to admit UN observers to study conditions there, the 5-nation body will conduct its inquiry by questioning refugees from that unhappy land. Members of the special UN body include Australia, Tunisia, Ceylon, Denmark, and Uruguay.

## This and That

**Red China** hasn't yet solved the Asian country's oldest problem—a shortage of food. The situation is so serious right now that rice—China's chief food—is rationed. The shortage may turn into a famine by spring. Observers say food shortages are caused partly by bad weather and partly by the communist regime's policies of constantly interfering with farmers.

**The U. S. Secret Service**, which has the task of guarding the President, has posted men in key spots scattered over the nation's capital for the Presidential inauguration ceremonies today, January 21. The Secret Service will be aided in its job of protecting the President by Washington, D. C., police, and by crack detectives from various parts of the country.

**East Germany**, a Soviet satellite, has announced a new agreement with Moscow. Under the treaty, East Germany is supposed to have a voice in supervising the activities of Russian troops stationed on the satellite's soil. The agreement also calls for Soviet loans of about \$85,000,000 to the East German communist regime.

## Next Week's Articles

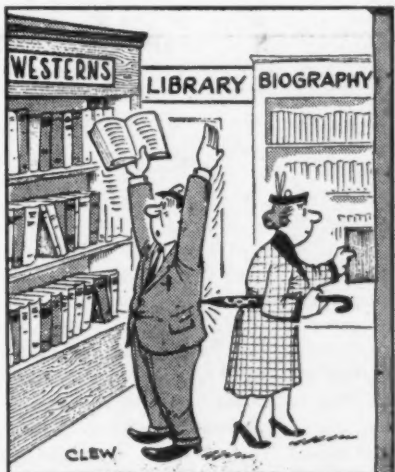
Unless unforeseen developments arise, next week's main articles will deal with (1) the government's income and expenses for the coming year, and (2) Great Britain.

## THE LIGHTER SIDE

Father: My son wants to play basketball in the worst way.

High School Coach: That's the way the other members of the team have been playing, so your son should fit in very well.

Would-be Employer: Have you any references?



Would-be Employee: Sure, here's the letter: "To whom it may concern, John Jones worked for us one week, and we're satisfied."

A boy got a job running an elevator. The first time he came down, he stopped too suddenly.

"Sir," he said, turning to one of the passengers, "Did I stop too quickly?" "Oh, no," said a tall man, "I always wear my necktie around my hips."

Fable: The driver tooted his horn to call somebody from the house, and waited a reasonable time before tooting again.

Somewhat overwhelmed by a flowery introduction praising his charm and ability, the speaker faced the audience and began his address: "Ladies and gentlemen, I can hardly wait to hear what I'm going to say."

He: What would you say if I told you that I had traveled one thousand miles through snow and ice with my dog team, just to see you?

She: I'd say that was a lot of mush.

A cynic is one who doesn't care what happens so long as it doesn't happen to him.



**TWO SENATORS:** At left, William Knowland, California Republican, Minority Floor Leader in the Senate; and Lyndon Johnson, Texas Democrat, Majority Leader of that body. Both men are Presidential possibilities.

## Personalities in Congress

### Knowland and Johnson

**ENERGETIC**, outspoken Republican Senator William Knowland, at 48, is among our top political leaders.

His title is Minority Floor Leader of the Senate, in which Democrats hold a majority of seats. Among his duties is that of informing the President on views held by Republican Senators—and informing them of the President's attitudes. The object of this exchange is to keep the Republican senators and the Republican President working well together in handling legislation.

In the Senate, Knowland's task is to seek a maximum of cooperation and unity among members of his party.

People disagree about Knowland. Some say: "He doesn't like Eisenhower's policies and works against them too much of the time. He supports the President on many minor issues, but opposes him on some of the really big ones."

Others say: "Knowland's record shows that, in Senate roll-call votes he has supported more than 8 out of

10 measures favored by the President. He has done a good job."

Born in Alameda, California, June 26, 1908, Knowland was graduated from the University of California. A newspaperman, he served in California's legislature and with the Army during World War II before going to the U. S. Senate in 1945. He is married and the father of 3 children.

The Californian gave up ambitions for the Presidency in 1956 when Eisenhower decided to run again. Knowland's Senate term expires in January 1959, and he has said he will not seek re-election. Friends think he probably will run for governor of California in 1958, and then try for the Presidency in 1960.

**Lyndon Johnson**, forty-eight-year-old Democrat of Texas, is another of the Senate's younger members. He is the same age as Knowland, and he is also looked upon as a Presidential possibility in 1960.

As leader of the Democratic majority in the Senate, Johnson tries to get members of his party to work together as effectively as possible. He promotes teamwork among Democrats in the Senate just as Knowland does among Republicans.

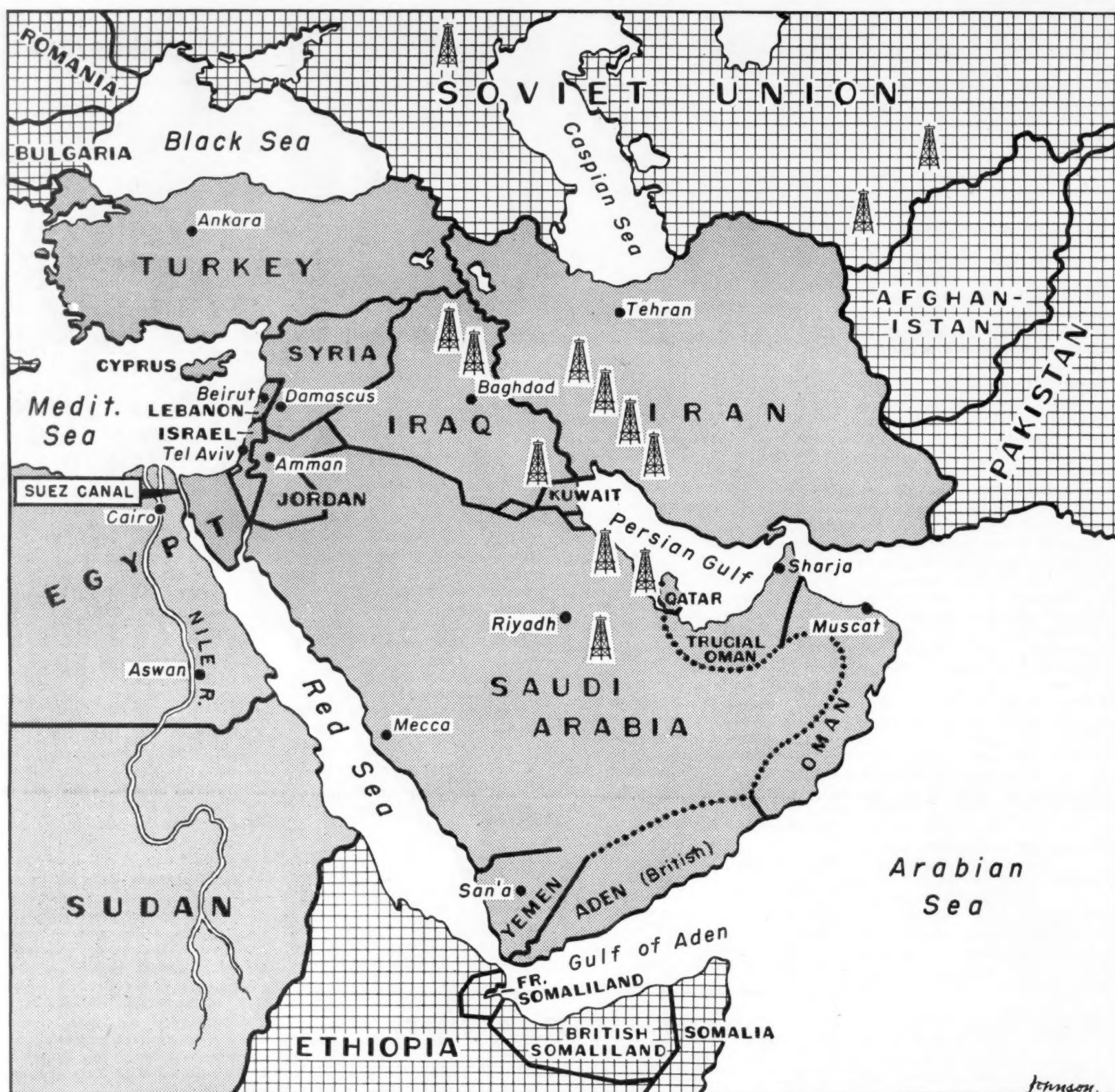
During the 84th Congress (the one now in session is the 85th), Johnson showed ability to win ground by friendly persuasion and compromise with opponents. His party claimed, during the 1956 election campaign, that Democratic legislative accomplishments were excellent.

In the present Congress, Johnson may be in for trouble. Certain Democrats are said to feel that he is too "conservative"—that his political thinking is more like that of Eisenhower than of Truman or Stevenson.

Six feet, 3 inches tall, Johnson is a striking person. Often on the job for 16 hours a day, he had to curtail activities after a heart attack in 1955. However, he still is a hard worker.

Born August 27, 1908, Johnson went to college in Texas and later to law school in Washington, D. C. He served in the House of Representatives before going to the Senate in 1949. He is married and the father of 2 daughters.





CITIES SHOWN are capitals except Aswan in Egypt, Mecca in Saudi Arabia, and Tel Aviv in Israel. The Israelis use Jerusalem as their capital, but the United States maintains its embassy at Tel Aviv. Mecca is a Holy City to Moslems.

Egypt still hopes for U. S. aid—denied last year—to build a new dam at Aswan. Sharja is the best-known city in Trucial Oman. It is the capital of the small Sharja sheikdom—1 of 7 independent kingdoms in the Trucial Oman area.

## Mideast Proposal

(Continued from page 1)

than it has ever been in the past.

Congress agrees with President Eisenhower that the communists must be prevented from taking over the Middle East. Controversy has developed, however, over several aspects of the Eisenhower program.

**Effective plan?** Some critics of the plan argue that it would not bring about a stable situation. They say: "It doesn't really get at the roots of the Middle East trouble. The main problems are the Arab-Israeli hostility and control of the Suez Canal. The Eisenhower program doesn't touch these matters. Yet so long as these problems exist, there will be no stability in the area."

"Another sore spot is communist shipment of arms to Egypt and Syria. There is nothing in the President's

program to stop this, nor to keep Russia from sending military 'advisers' and 'agents' to the Middle East, or to prevent her from promoting communism there.

"Military aid to this region will only increase tension there. Our past failures to get Israel, Syria, and Jordan to cooperate on a Jordan River irrigation and power project show that the Arab-Israeli dispute must be settled before economic aid can be effective.

"Before any such program as the President proposes can work, it must be wholeheartedly accepted by the nations involved. Yet the only countries which seem to look upon the plan with great favor are the non-Arab lands of Israel, Turkey, and Iran, all of which are working with us closely anyway.

"Syrian officials called the plan 'a formal declaration of cold war.' Even leaders of Iraq and Lebanon—the Arab lands considered most friendly to us—don't think the proposal really gets to the root of the trouble.

"There is another vital point to consider: if we exert too much pressure close to Russia's borders, we run the risk of provoking her into starting a war. Of course, we can't let her expand at will, but at the same time we must be careful not to push her into the very act we are trying to avoid—World War III."

Those who think the plan would be effective argue: "If we let the communists know in advance that we will use military force to protect any Middle Eastern nation wanting our help, then the Reds are likely to stop short of aggression. They have shown in western Europe and in the Far East that, if confronted by a specific 'hands off' warning, they are not going to provoke war. But the Reds will gobble up all the territory they can if it seems they can get away with it."

"The basic problem in the Middle East is the poverty of the masses. Our economic aid can push living standards upward. As they rise, the chances

of peace between Israel and the Arab lands will improve. Meanwhile, military aid, carefully allocated, can help nations desiring assistance to defend themselves against either open Soviet aggression or attempts by Russia, short of war, to set up native communist governments in these lands.

"A number of U. S. officials plan to tour the Middle East, explaining the program. Once the Arab countries understand it, they are likely to cooperate wholeheartedly. Already Egypt and several other nations are responding more favorably than they did at first.

"Even those who are critical of the President's program do not deny that positive action is necessary if the Middle East is to be kept out of communist hands. The program would block the Reds, and would, moreover, be unlikely to provoke Russia to extreme measures. As a matter of fact, we have long been helping Turkey and Iran—the only Middle Eastern lands



that actually border Russia—without bringing about warlike retaliation."

**Bypassing the UN?** Some think the program is not consistent with our support for the United Nations. They argue:

"When Britain, France, and Israel invaded Egypt, we refused to support them, and backed the United Nations in halting the conflict. Yet now we are proposing to take equally independent action in the Middle East."

"While the President did say that we would continue to work through the world organization, we are obviously taking matters into our own hands. The proposal was put before the U. S. Congress, not the United Nations. Such a step marks a reversal of our policy of last fall, and is bound to weaken the UN in its efforts to be an effective peace-maker in the Middle East."

Others say that the Middle East plan is in keeping with our support of the United Nations. They say:

"We are going to continue to work wholeheartedly with the UN on the Suez and Arab-Israel problems. At the same time, the communist threat in the Middle East has so grown in recent weeks that we can't wait until these problems are cleared up. The Eisenhower program is intended to create a stable situation under which the other problems can be worked out."

"As a matter of fact, President Eisenhower said that in an extreme emergency, we would consult with the UN Security Council before using force. We are keeping UN officials posted on what we are doing. Moreover, regional plans of this nature are approved by the UN Charter."

**Limit President's power?** A controversy has arisen as to whether the program would give too much power to the President. His supporters say that it would not, arguing:

"The President's requests are sound. In today's world of high-speed planes, nuclear weapons, and guided missiles, he must have the power to use U. S. troops immediately against communist aggression in the Middle East. If an attack took place when Congress was not in session, it would take from 24 to 48 hours at least for the lawmakers to assemble and act. In that time, Russia might have taken over the whole Middle East."

"Eisenhower's request to use certain funds for such purposes as he sees fit is sensible. He can then quickly provide funds for areas where help is most needed. If Congress had to approve each project separately, the program could become bogged down in red tape and debate."

Others think that certain limitations should be placed on the President's authority in the Middle East proposal. They say:

"Congress should have the last word in controlling the program. The lawmakers are in close touch with the people they represent. The President should be required to make regular reports to Congressmen on the workings of such a program, so that they can keep the voters informed."

"As originally proposed, the Eisenhower plan would permit the President to use troops until peace and security are assured. Certainly there should be a time limit on this authority. It would be setting a dangerous precedent to give any one man such great power for an indefinite period. Therefore, a limit of 2 or 4 years should be put on the President's authority."

—By HOWARD SWEET



WHY DO Hungarians choose Austria in fleeing communist terror? Because, as the map shows, Austria is the only free land having a frontier with Hungary. Once across the border, Hungarians can be sure of a welcome.

## In Austria's Mountains

Winter Sports Season Is Now in Full Swing

**A**mericans, Englishmen, Frenchmen, and other nationalities are crowding winter resorts in beautiful, mountainous Austria this month. The skiing season is well under way, and many vacationers will enjoy themselves on snowy slopes for the next 2 months.

The tourists are welcome, for the money they spend provides an important share of Austria's income. Holiday crowds are counted upon to bring in profits in summer, as well as in winter. The nation is a favorite of hundreds of thousands of tourists in Europe every year.

Tourist income is especially helpful as 1957 begins, for Austria faces some difficulties in earning money by world trade. Business was good last year, but the outlook now is a little less bright.

First, closing of the Suez Canal last fall hampered Austria's delivery of goods to Asia. This problem will continue until the canal is reopened, probably in the spring.

Second, competition from West Germany and Britain is growing. Austrian businessmen will have to work hard to keep sales to other countries at 1956 heights.

At home, Austria is doing a big job of caring for the thousands of refugees from communist Hungary. The United States and other nations are helping do the job. Nevertheless, Austria is first to receive the fleeing Hungarians, and must find them housing until they can move elsewhere.

Difficult though the task may be, Austria's 7,000,000 people are doing it



SKIERS in Austria's mountains

gladly. They remember thankfully that they won independence without the bloodshed that has gone on in Hungary, which is not yet free.

Austria was a part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire before World War I. As a result of that conflict, the empire was destroyed. Austria became a republic. She remained so until 1938, when Dictator Adolf Hitler of Germany took over the country.

After World War II, U. S., British, French, and Russian troops—as victors over Germany—occupied Austria. A new republic was established. Austria became fully independent upon the withdrawal of all occupation troops in 1955.

With an area of 32,370 square miles, Austria is about as large as Maine. More than three-fourths of the country is mountainous or hilly. Some of the Austrian Alps are snow-capped the year around.

### Fewer Farmers

Austria is often looked upon as mostly a land of farms. Actually, about half of the working people today hold jobs in factories, mines, and business concerns. The number of farmers has been dropping in the past 10 years.

Some of Europe's best iron deposits are found in Austria, and she also has large oil fields. Other resources include magnesite—used in making sturdy floor coverings—coal, copper, and forests.

Leading products are iron, steel, automobiles, railway equipment, streetcars, and numerous types of machinery. Austria also makes textiles, expensively styled clothing for women, and fine dishes.

In agriculture, the big news is that farms are producing almost all the food the people need—enough beef, potatoes, sugar, dairy products; and almost enough vegetables, fruits, and grains. In the past, the farms grew only about four-fifths of the food needed. Present production gains were made by using more tractors and better fertilizers.

Vienna, capital of Austria, is among Europe's most beautiful cities. It is famous for its medical schools and music conservatories, and has fine operas and symphony orchestras. Many visitors praise Vienna's food. Two of its famous dishes are rich apple cake and Wiener Schnitzels (veal cutlets).

—By TOM HAWKINS

## A Mistaken Idea

By Clay Coss

**A** YOUNG boy, in one of the popular comic strips, recently made this remark:

"I don't want to get smart; I just want to have fun."

Of course, we shouldn't take seriously everything that is said in comic strips. Unfortunately, though, the mistaken idea expressed in this particular one is held by many people—youths and adults alike.

The notion that you can't be "smart" and still have fun is simply not true. Increasing your knowledge, if approached in the right spirit, can be one of the most enjoyable and exciting experiences of your life.

Radio and TV audiences constantly marvel at the amount of information possessed by many contestants on quiz shows. During the last year or so, a boy in his early teens answered one complicated question after another about the stock market. A very young girl and an elderly woman proved to be experts in knowing the records of baseball players and teams. Another youth answered the most detailed questions about American Presidents and their families.

Others appearing on quiz programs have shown that they have a wealth of facts about opera, popular music, geography, politics, and other topics.

Many of these people who seem to be intellectual wizards are, in most respects, no smarter than the rest of us. In fields other than the ones in which they have specialized, their knowledge is likely to be little or no better than average. At some time or other, however, they developed such an intense interest in a specific subject that they read and found out everything possible about this topic.

It has not been work for these people to do what they have done. Instead, it has been fun—a hobby with them.

Why don't you try it? By doing so, here's what you will find out:

When you acquire a greater amount of information about a particular subject than any of your friends or associates possesses, it gives you a feeling of confidence. You gain the respect of others. Whether or not the subject is generally considered to be important does not matter. It's important if you are interested in it.

Naturally, we must all have a well-rounded education, and it would be a serious mistake to neglect regular school subjects for a project such as this. But all of us have spare time available. Hours which might otherwise be dull can be bright and meaningful if we have something of continuing interest to which we can turn our attention.

No, it's a mistake to assume that you can't be smart and have fun, too. Actually, people who are constantly expanding their knowledge usually get more enjoyment out of life than do those who engage in the "empty-headed" pursuit of pleasure. The latter are likely to spend many of their hours in a state of boredom.



Clay Coss



## Career for Tomorrow - - - Office Management

**M**EN and women alike can find good job opportunities as office managers.

**Your duties**, if you choose this field, will be to work with your firm's top executives in carrying out policies that apply to clerical, stenographic, and similar work. You will supervise the activities of your firm's office personnel, and help carry out plans for employing and training new workers. In addition, you may also be required to buy the firm's office equipment.

**Your qualifications** should include the ability to get along well with people. In addition, you should have leadership qualities and the ability to express yourself well orally as well as in writing.

**Your training** may follow one of two paths. If you hope to enter this field without going to college, your best plan is to take a commercial course, including such subjects as typing and bookkeeping, in high school. Next, you can try for a job as typist or as an office boy or girl.

At the same time, it would be well to take evening courses at a nearby business school. In time, as you gain experience and training, you might move up into a supervisory office job.

A second plan is to take a college preparatory course in high school, and then study business administration in college. When you finish college, you will probably start as a trainee. After you have become familiar with your firm's business methods, you will be ready to move into a supervisory position when an opening occurs.

Whether you have a college degree or only a high school diploma, you will usually be required to spend some years on the job before you reach an executive post in your office. As a rule, college graduates advance much more quickly than do persons with only a high school background. Ac-



OFFICE MANAGER at work

tually, more and more firms employ only college graduates for positions leading to that of office manager.

**Job opportunities** are plentiful just now, and are expected to be so for some time to come. There are many more job openings for office managers than there are persons trained in this work. Large and small business establishments, as well as state and federal government agencies, employ office managers.

**Your earnings**, as a trainee, are likely to be around \$50 a week. As-

sistant office managers earn from \$3,600 to \$6,000 a year. The average income of experienced office managers is around \$7,500 a year, though some earn \$10,000 or more annually.

**Advantages** are (1) the work is varied and usually interesting; (2) it offers opportunities for advancement; and (3) the pay for those who reach the better positions is good.

**One disadvantage** is that advancement is often slow. It usually takes from 10 to 15 years to climb from a job as trainee to that of office manager. Also, unless you can take responsibility and develop tact but firmness in getting others to work well for you, the chances are that you will not last long as an office manager, even if you get the opportunity to become one.

**Further information** can be secured from the American Management Association, Office Management Section, 330 West 42nd Street, New York 18, N. Y. You may also be able to get valuable information by talking to office managers in your area.

—By ANTON BERLE

### Pronunciations

Ahmad—ä'mud  
Beirut—bay-rōōt  
Kuwait—kōō-wit'  
Riyadh—rī-yā'd'  
San'a—sōn-ä'  
Saudi Arabia—sā-ōō'dē ä-ray'bī-ä  
Sharja—shār'jā  
Tehran—tē-hrān'  
Trucial—trōō'shāl

## News Quiz

### Growing Population

1. About how many people does our country now have: 150,000,000; 170,000,000; 185,000,000; or 200,000,000?
2. In the world as a whole, is the number of people rising, declining, or staying about the same?
3. Is America's present rate of growth faster or slower than that which prevailed in the 1930's?
4. How does population growth affect our natural resources?
5. Tell of some other problems raised by our present expansion in numbers.
6. How has the expansion been helping to keep our nation prosperous?
7. What age groups are growing the most rapidly at present?
8. Which geographical sections are making the heaviest gains in population?
9. Which are growing fastest: central city areas, suburban communities, or farming regions?

### Discussion

Do you feel that the benefits of our rapid growth in population outweigh the disadvantages? Why or why not?

### Middle East Policy

1. Briefly describe President Eisenhower's proposal for keeping the Middle East out of communist hands.
2. Why is the Middle East considered so important a region?
3. How have recent events in this area affected British and Russian influence there?
4. Why do some people feel that the Eisenhower plan would not bring about a stable situation in the Middle East?
5. What reply is given by those who think the plan would be effective?
6. Give opposing views on whether or not the Mideast proposal bypasses the United Nations.
7. What differing opinions are put forth on whether or not the plan gives the President too much power?

### Discussion

1. Do you think President Eisenhower's plan would effectively check communism in the Middle East? Why, or why not?
2. Do you feel that the plan, if adopted, would help, hinder, or have no effect on UN attempts to end the Arab-Israeli conflict and solve the Suez problem? Explain your answer.

### Miscellaneous

1. Name some of the legislative proposals made by President Eisenhower in his State of the Union message to Congress.
2. Where are Yemen and Aden, and why are they in the news?
3. What are the arguments for and against unlimited debate in the Senate? What are your views on this matter?
4. In what way does Britain's method of choosing a new leader differ from ours?
5. Identify: James Zellerbach; Ellsworth Bunker; Douglas MacArthur II.
6. When was the date for the inauguration of our Presidents changed from March 4 to January 20?

### References

"We're Going to Live Dangerously," by Walter Lippmann, *Woman's Home Companion*, August 1956. "Enormous growth of our population is taking place at a time when we are under tremendous challenge from abroad."

"The Middle East: What the U. S. Is Getting Into," *Newsweek*, January 14, 1957.

### Answers to Your Vocabulary

1. (a) inequality; 2. (b) quiet; 3. (b) absorbed into the population; 4. (c) are of the same race; 5. (b) scold and condemn them; 6. (d) are wise and shrewd; 7. (a) money matters.

—By ANTON BERLE

## Historical Background - - - Inauguration Day

**T**HE nation's capital is in a festive mood today, January 21, as it celebrates the country's 43rd Presidential inauguration. January 20 is the date set by law for the inauguration. But this year, the 20th falls on Sunday, so the regular public celebration will take place today. President Eisenhower was sworn in during a special ceremony held yesterday—an act which will be repeated today in the public inauguration.

At noon today, a committee of congressmen will escort the President to the grandstand in front of the Capitol for the inaugural ceremony. There the Chief Justice of the United States will administer the oath of office and the President will make a speech.

Afterwards, the Chief Executive will head a parade from the Capitol to the White House, where floats, bands, and military units will pass in his honor. Later, there will be receptions and 4 gala inaugural balls in leading Washington hotels.

Present-day inaugurals differ greatly from those of our early history. The inaugurations of our first 3 Presidents—George Washington, John Adams, and Thomas Jefferson—were simple affairs at which the incoming Chief Executives took the oath of office in brief ceremonies.

Washington's first inaugural took place at Federal Hall in New York City in 1789. In the brief ceremony, Washington began the practice of making an inaugural speech. His second swearing-in ceremony, as well as that of John Adams, was held in

Philadelphia. (Both New York and Philadelphia once served as our temporary capitals.)

Jefferson was the first President to be inaugurated in Washington, D. C., in 1801—about a year after our government moved to its new quarters in the capital city. His inaugural was held in the old Senate quarters.

When James Madison, the fourth President, took office, some 10,000 people tried to squeeze into the Capitol. Shortly afterwards, it was decided to hold the ceremonies outdoors. Most inaugurals since then have been held in front of the Capitol.

Big parades became an inaugural feature when Martin Van Buren took the oath of office in 1837. Bands, military escorts, and floats welcomed the nation's new leader. Similar festivities have continued to play an important part in most inaugurals since then. Official inaugural balls date



INAUGURATION of Abraham Lincoln

from 1809, when James Madison was sworn into office.

Andrew Jackson and William Harrison mounted horses to ride in the inaugural parades. Most other Presidents, until Warren Harding's inauguration in 1921, rode in horse-drawn carriages in the festive parade from the Capitol to the White House. Harding was the first to make the trip in an automobile.

Calvin Coolidge was the first Chief Executive to deliver his inaugural address over the radio in 1925. In 1953, Eisenhower became the first President to have his inaugural ceremony televised on a coast-to-coast hookup.

Until 1933, inaugurations were held on March 4 instead of January 20 as is now the case. The 20th Amendment to the Constitution, adopted in 1933, moved the event back to January. The date was changed to put the day the President assumes his duties closer to the date of his election.

Some past inaugurations took place under dramatic circumstances. The air was tense at the first inauguration of Abraham Lincoln. Several states had seceded from the Union to form the Confederacy.

The inauguration of President Franklin Roosevelt in 1933 found the nation and entire world in the midst of a severe business depression.

President Eisenhower's inauguration this year is taking place at a time when our nation is enjoying prosperity, but when the world is fraught with trouble and uncertainty.